

The Louisville and Lexington Railroad Company carried a lot of arms upon their road a short time ago. They did this as a matter of business. They had no more right to refuse such freight than they had to refuse any other freight. And yet, because they did not refuse it, the editor of the Lexington Statesman, Gov. Magoffin's organ and Secretary, recommends the destruction of bridges and culverts and the tearing up of the rails.

This, we suppose, is an outbreak of the *peur* which has all at once entered into the minds of many.

The Louisville and Lexington Railroad brought down Capt. DeSau's troops from Harrison county and has brought down many hundreds of other secession troops on their way to the Southern Confederacy. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has carried thousands and thousands of organized secession troops to the Southern Confederacy, their arrival being to fight against the United States. The same road is almost daily carrying others, and loud threats have come from Tennessee that the road would be broken up unless the transportation should be without charge. That is the Kentucky railroads without charge carrying secession troops organized for war against the U.S. Government, and it is loudly demanded by them that they shall do the whole without charge, and yet at the same time secessionists swear, that if they dare to carry arms for the friends of the Union, they shall be demolished. They must be demolished if they refuse to carry secession troops gratis, and demolished unless they refuse to carry Union arms free of pay.

Well, if this is the game of the secessionists, let them play it out as soon as they like. The railroads have surely as much right to carry arms for the supporters of the Union as the supporters of the Confederacy have to carry arms for the friends of the Union.

The 7th Ohio regiment, Colonel Tyler, has recently come to the city to the suppression of the secession newspaper. It is not true, as they are saying, that the road would be broken up unless the transportation should be without charge. That is the Kentucky railroads without charge carrying secession troops organized for war against the U.S. Government.

Those who think differently may they are willing to take the responsibility.

A PEACEABLE ARMY.—A meeting and flag raising came off the other day at the junction of the Barbours and Bradens town roads, about three miles from Louisville.

A friend of ours was a witness of part of the proceedings. As he approached the spot, he saw the flag hanging over the heads of twenty-five secessionists with the word "Peace" on it. The word was in red letters, as to indicate that the sort of "Peace" the followers were after was a bloody peace. Our friend, on getting to the stand, found a secession orator, with a belly like a pregnant cow's, haranguing his followers, and thought he never heard such a furious peace-speech before. Every where was a note of carnage. The speaker told his men that the members of the Legislature had passed a bill to prohibit that the rebels should be in Kentucky neutrality but were not, that they must be watched closely, that, if they should venture upon any attempt to impeach the Governor or should make efforts for the collection of the Government's tax or should do anything to violate Kentucky neutrality as understood by the State Right party, the people ought to go armed to Frankfort and drive them out and level the Capitol to its foundation.

This is the kind of peace our white flag gentry are after. It must be have a rare exhibition—a white flag covered all over, we suppose, with figures of doves, lambs, butterflies, and other emblems of peace and pastoral innocence, and, underneath, a big man, whose body would be a fortune to any young tallow chandler, spouting fire-breathing bladders, and sweating aqua-forts.

We understand that Gen. Parker, late of the State Guard, has returned from Richmond to Kentucky. A young gentleman who accompanied him to Richmond with a view of taking service in the Confederate army, and who probably knew his views and adopted them, said to his friends here on parting with them, that Kentucky would certainly be in the Union in thirty days. We suppose that at least ten of the thirty days are gone.

Gen. Buckens seems to have talked very fierce disunionism wherever he got a chance to open his mouth to his way to Richmond. He is said to be a very fierce disunionist now. We were not mistaken as to his disunionism or his disunion influence when he was Inspector General of the State Guard.

He has been instrumental in the loyal party of the State Guard, as far as a body of young people when they organized our State Guard, has been.

The corruption of a body of young men is a sore enough to the burning of a city.

TAKEON.—On Monday last at Blandville in Ballard county, it was County Court day. A meeting was held and delegates were appointed to assemble in Mayfield for the purpose of deriving means of taking that portion of Kentucky south of the Cumberland river out of the United States and attach it to the Confederate States.

At that meeting, Capt. Bowman, who raised a company in this State and took it to Virginia, made a speech calling for volunteers, and, in that speech, said that they would take Kentucky out of the Union.

A good many of these speakers may get to the place they talk about in trying to take Kentucky there. May the Devil pile mountains of coal on them higher than the Corridors.

The Frankfort Yeoman hails Judge Bramblett "speak or die." We presume the Judge has no objection to speaking whenever he has a good audience around him. As for dying, should like to know who would kill him. Would the editor of the Yoman like to try his hand at it?

We hear nothing now about Gen. Price. We don't know that anything has come from him since he was at Blandville.

LETTER FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.—SHERIFF AND DEFENSOR OF WIGEON COURT-HOUSE.

The Cincinnati Gazette learns from the officers of the steamer *Fannie McBride*, which arrived at Wheeling by the Big Sandy, that a fight took place between six companies of Virginia volunteers, under Capt. John P. Collier, and a party of rebels, who were encamped near Waynes Court House, on Monday afternoon, in which the rebels were completely dispersed with a loss of four killed and fifteen taken prisoners. General Seigle was still pursuing the rebels.

REBELLIONS UPON TRAVELLERS.—There are many Southerners at present in Kentucky who are disturbed with the recent proclamation of the President in relation to intercourse between the loyal States and those in rebellion. Their fears are not unfounded. The proclamation was not designed to interfere with travellers, but refers only to commercial travellers.

Seizure of \$100,000.

FAIRFIELD, Mo., Aug. 29.

Apprehensions being felt that the launch of the State Guard, his return to the State, and his appointment to the command of the 20th Missouri, would be a source of alarm to the people of the State, it was decided to seize the \$100,000, to Allenton on the North Missouri Railroad for transportation to St. Louis.

Alton, Ill., Aug. 29.—A party of 20 secessionists, headed by Capt. Poindexter and Col. John P. Collier, who are well known, some saying that Collier has been induced to return it to the State, while others say he has carried it to the south, and carry it to Pricer's army in the southwest.

Slaves Captured to Washington.

Washington, Aug. 29.

A special despatch to the Commercial Advertiser says: Gen. McClellan sent out the Potowmack to the mouth of the Ohio river to intercept the rebels. The rebels are evidently conveying the iron and gunpowder to the mouth of the Ohio, and the rebels are evidently blockading the mouth of the Ohio.

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